

Heparin Case Study

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Securing Medical Product Quality Through the Supply Chain

USP

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Agenda

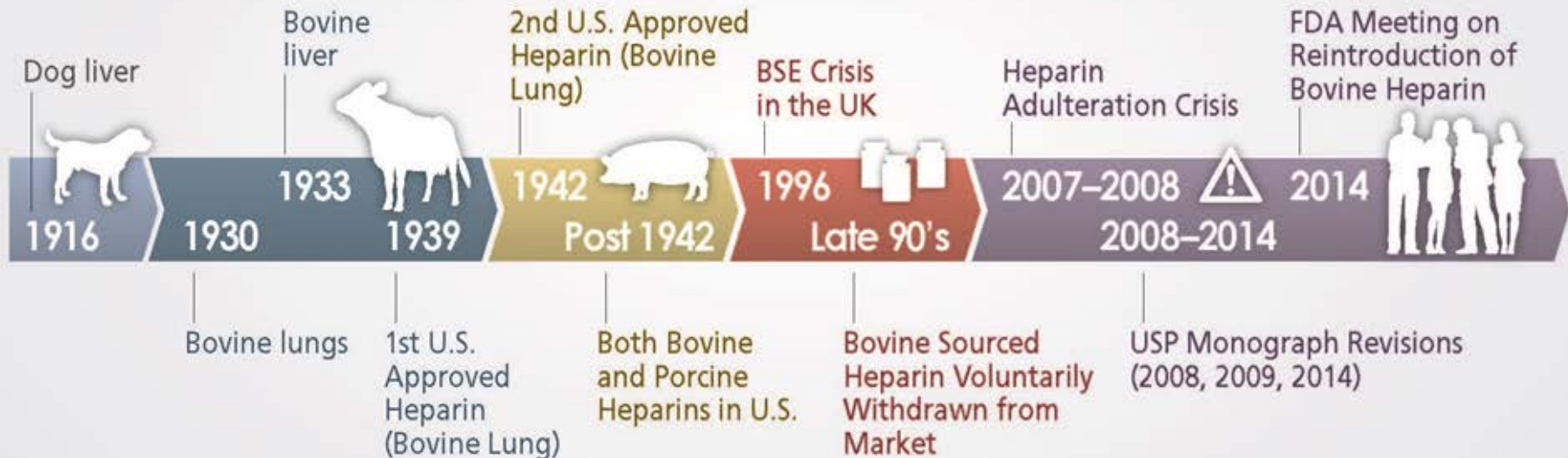
- Heparin Primer/History
- Supply Chain Characteristics
- Economically-Motivated Adulteration
- Blue Ear Disease
- OSCS
- What Happened
- FDA and USP Response
- Import Alert 55-03 and FDA Guidance
- Questions

Primer

- Heparin is a widely-used anticoagulant
- Used as a drug and incorporated in devices
- Derived naturally from porcine (pig) intestines
- Is a polymer, and variants exist (low vs. high molecular weights)

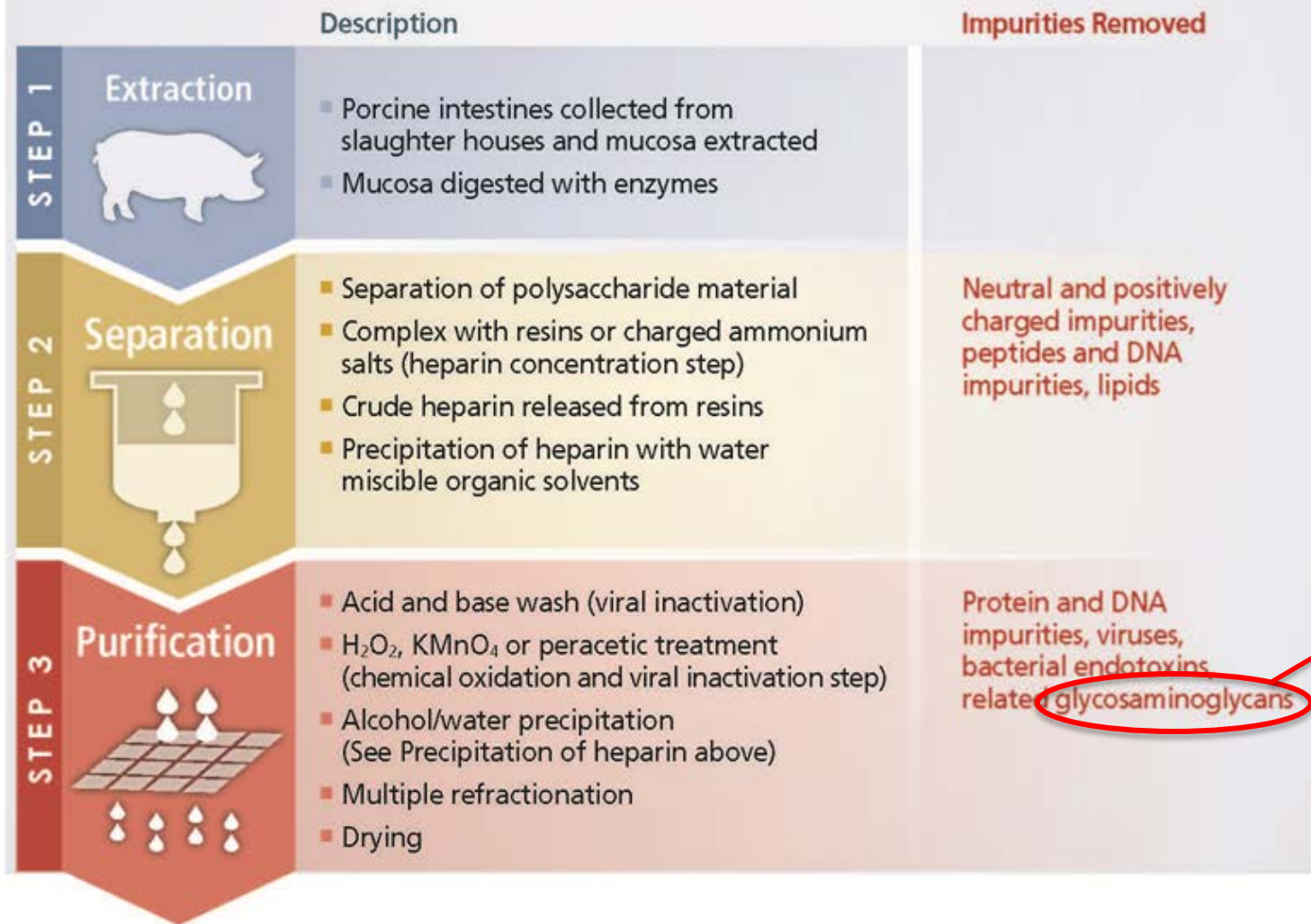
Heparin History

Historical Timeline of Therapeutic Heparin in the U.S.



Keire DA, Mulloy B, Chase C, Al-Hakim A, Cairatti D, Gray E, Hogwood E, Morris T, A.S. Mourão P, da Luz Carvalho Soares M, and Szajek A. "Diversifying the Global Heparin Supply Chain: Reintroduction of Bovine Heparin in the United States?" *Pharmaceutical Technology*, 39(11), November (2015).

Heparin Manufacturing Process



Remember this

glycosaminoglycans

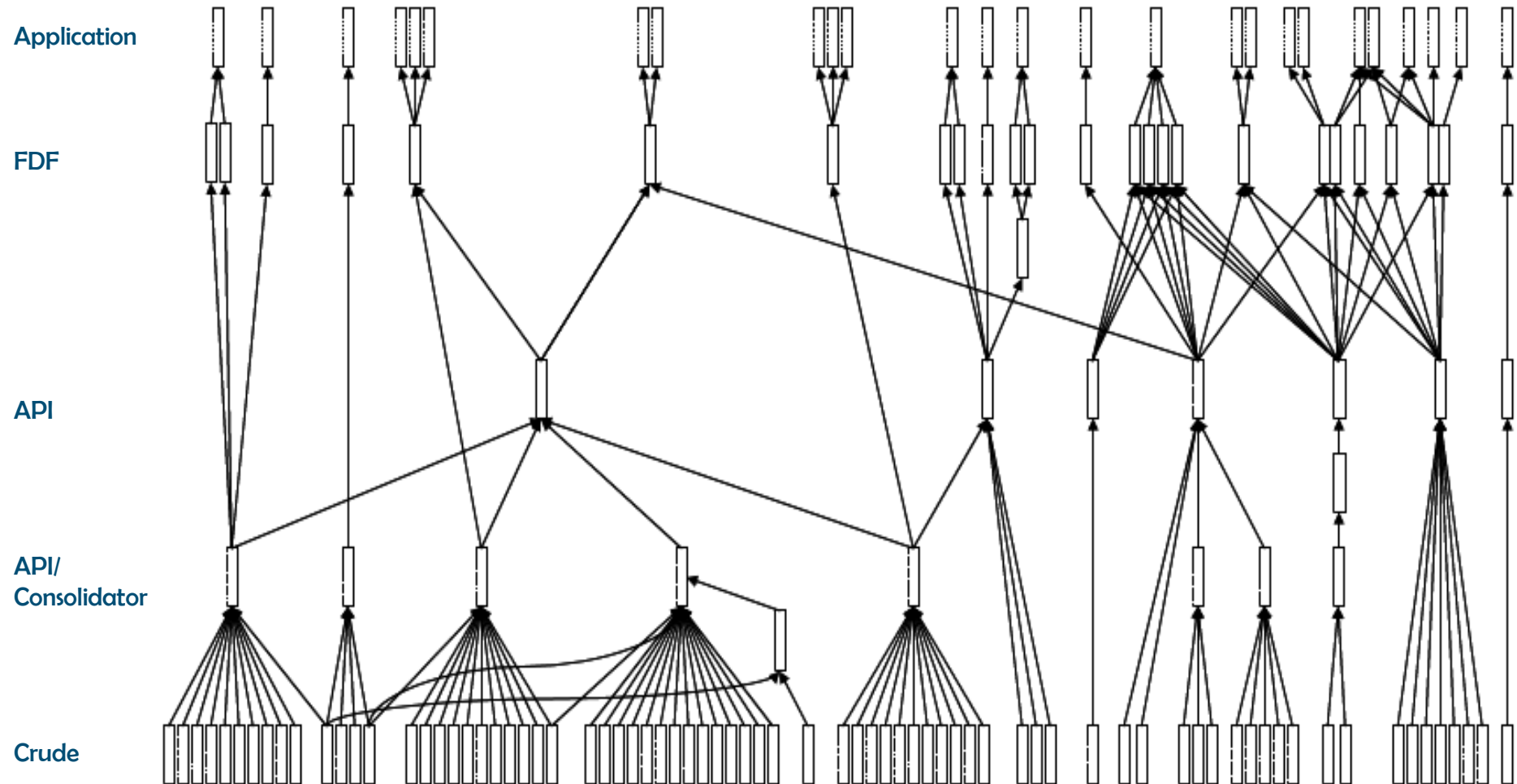
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Supply Chain Characteristics



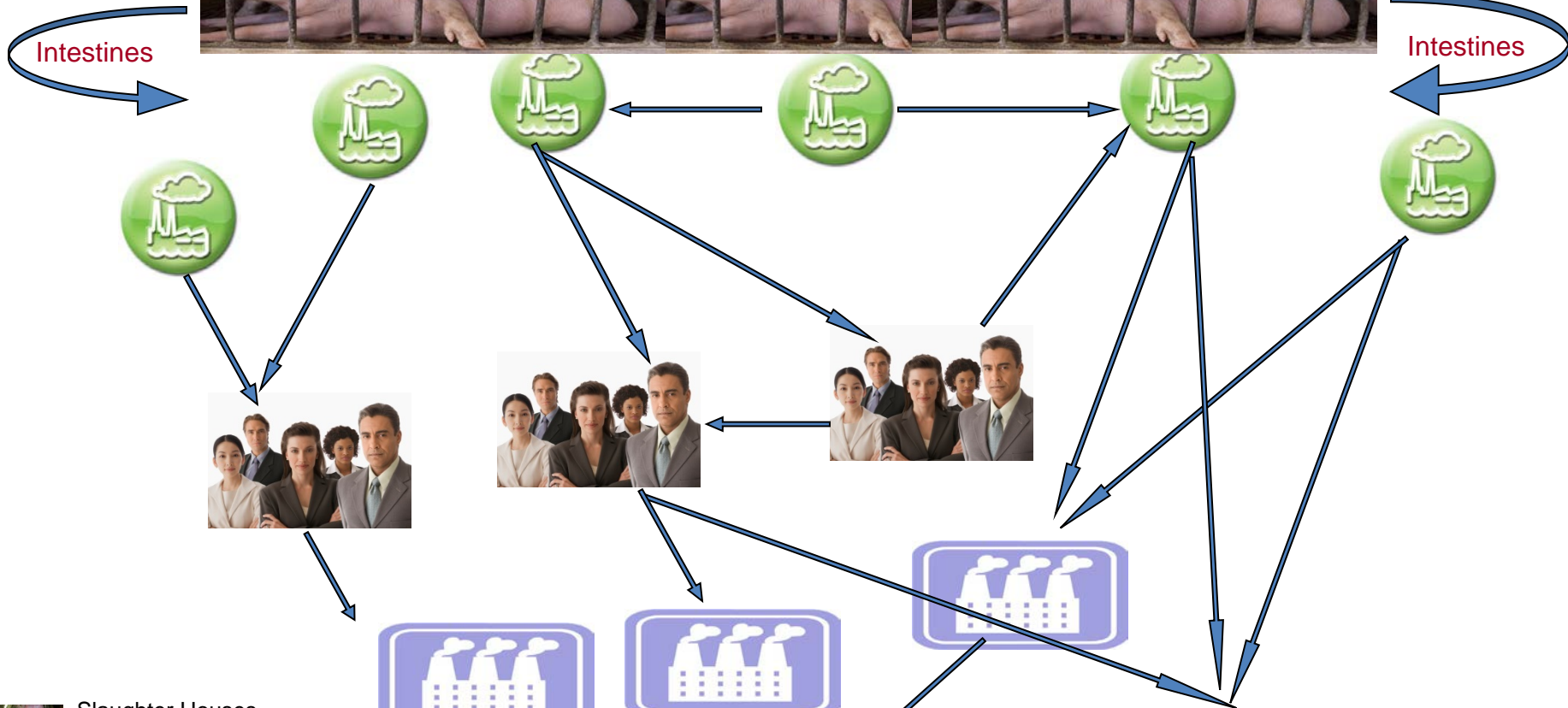
- It takes many animals to produce the heparin supply
 - ~3000 pigs for 1 kg of heparin
- The supply chain spreads back to slaughterhouses, crude manufacturers, and consolidators
- The supply chain is intertwined; it is an older industry with multiple manufacturers

The Heparin Supply Chain




General Crude Heparin Supply Chain (China) Risks/Traceability


FDA





Intestines

Intestines

 Slaughter Houses
> 25,000 (2 millions Kills/day)

 Casting Workshops >1,000. Buy pigs Intestines.
Daily processing 1,000-20,000 kg intestines.
Mucosa
Crude:15-300kg/month.

 Local Brokers: Dozens. Digestion, Resin, Elute, Precip.
Crude heparin. Potency test

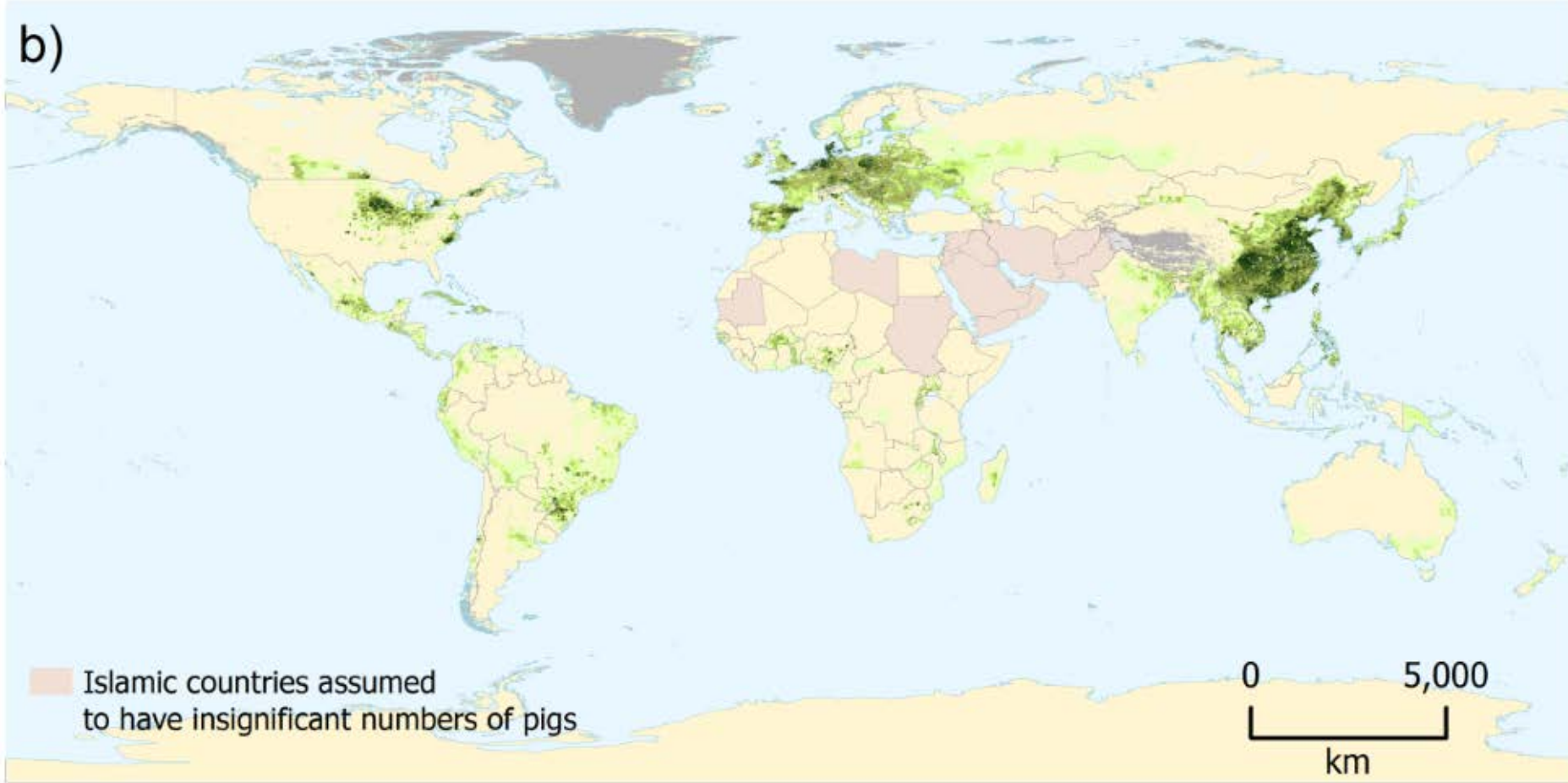
 Consolidators: Dozens. Mix crude daily output. Dissolve.
Precip. Dry. Multiple tests 300-2,000 kg/month. Some
consolidators are also heparin pharma companies.

 Domestic Pharma buyers

 Foreign buyers

Global distributions of pigs

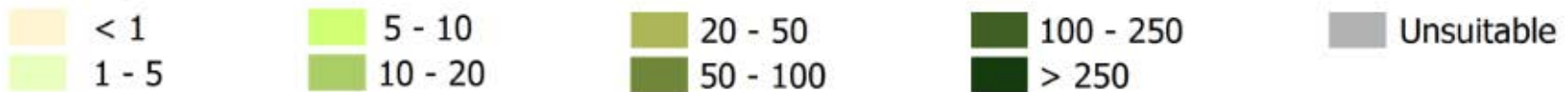
b)



Islamic countries assumed to have insignificant numbers of pigs

0 5,000
km

Head per km²



Robinson TP, Wint GRW, Conchedda G, Van Boeckel TP, Ercoli V, et al. (2014) Mapping the Global Distribution of Livestock. PLoS ONE 9(5): e96084. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0096084

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0096084>



Economically Motivated Adulteration (EMA)



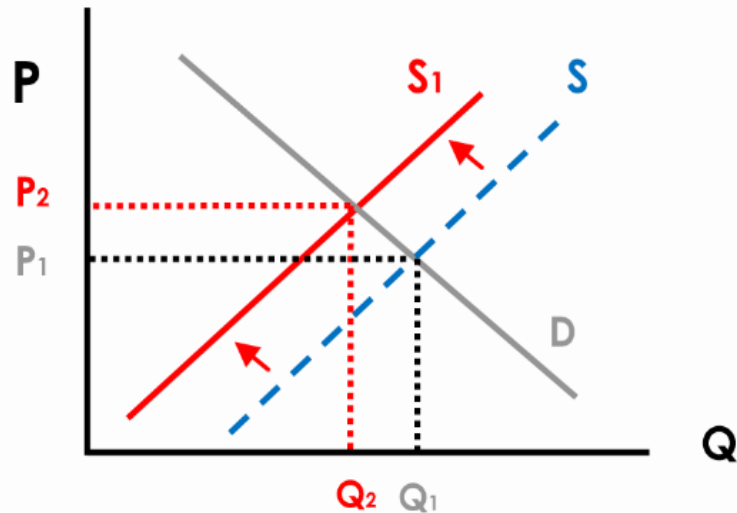
Working Definition of EMA

“For purposes of this public meeting, FDA proposes a working definition of EMA as **the fraudulent, intentional substitution or addition of a substance in a product for the purpose of increasing the apparent value of the product or reducing the cost of its production, i.e., for economic gain.** EMA includes dilution of products with increased quantities of an already present substance (e.g., increasing inactive ingredients of a drug with a resulting reduction in strength of the finished product, or watering down of juice) to the extent that such dilution poses a known or possible health risk to consumers, as well as the addition or substitution of substances in order to mask dilution.”

Federal Register /Vol. 74, No. 64 /Monday, April 6, 2009 /Notices
Department of Health And Human Services/Food and Drug Administration
[Docket No. FDA-2009-N-0166]

<https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/MeetingsConferencesWorkshops/ucm163619.htm>

Econ 101



FALL IN SUPPLY

1. $\uparrow P_R$ Price of related good
2. $\uparrow C$ Cost of production
3. Unfavourable unplanned factors (i.e. severe growing conditions for crops)

KEY: The interaction of **supply** and **demand** determines the optimal **PRICE** and **QUANTITY DEMANDED** (aka **Equilibrium P** and **Q**)



Blue Ear Disease

Blue Ear Disease

Fatal virus that affected the pig supply in China

From the Washington Post, 9/16/2007:

“Moving rapidly from one farm to the next, the virus has been devastating pig communities throughout China for more than a year, wiping out entire herds, **driving pork prices up nearly 87%** in a year and helping push the country's inflation rate to its highest levels since 1996. The Chinese government has admitted that the swine deaths amount to an epidemic...”

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/09/15/AR2007091501647.html>

Effects of Blue Ear Disease

- Supply of raw material drops
- Demand for heparin stays the same
- Econ 101—price increases
- Higher price = Higher incentive for EMA
- Enter over-sulfated chondroitin sulfate (OSCS)



OSCS

Crude Heparin Pricing

Crude heparin comes in various grades

- Depends on stage of purification
- Form transported (resin/powder/liquid)
- Sophistication of crude operations
- Whether brokers/middlemen consolidate

Therefore price is a function of purity/potency

- \$ = weight X potency
- Potency confirmed via various tests

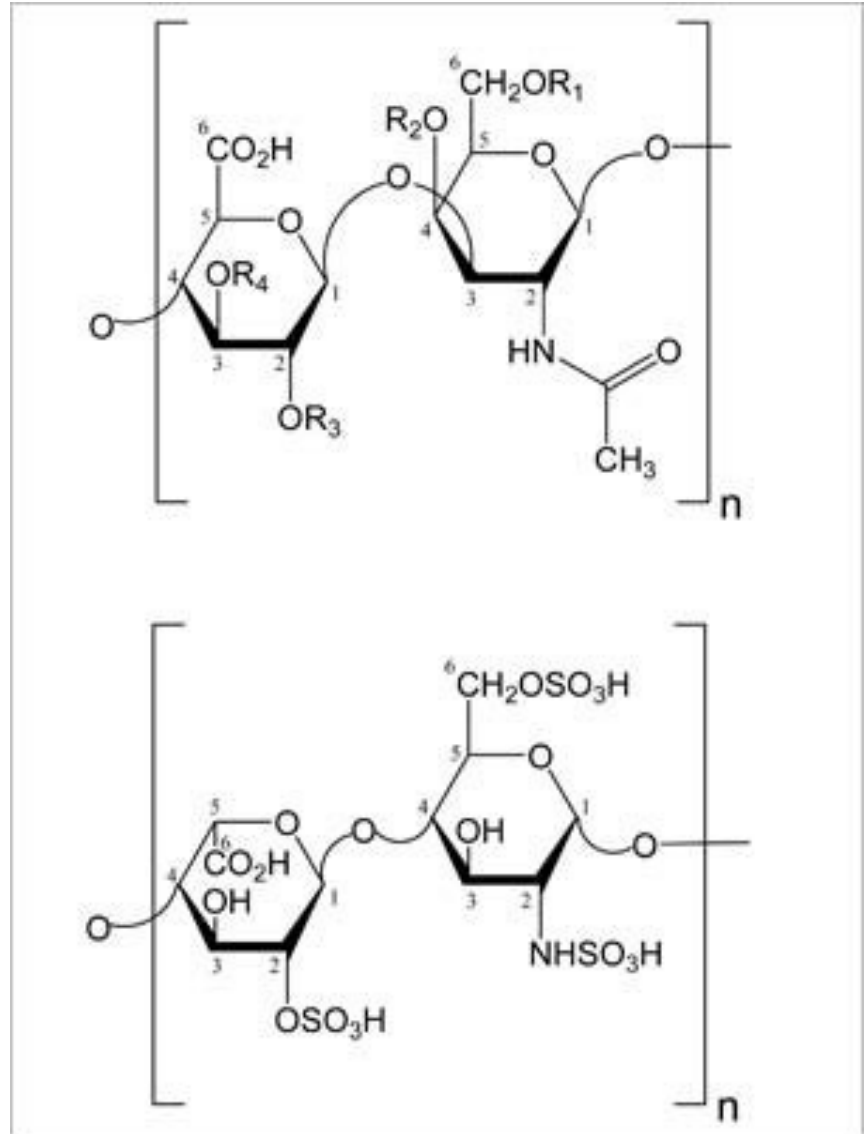
2 Options for EMA

- Increase the apparent potency => increased price
- A cheaper material with similar potency test results => reduce your cost

Heparin vs OSCS

Chondroitin
Sulfate

Heparin



OSCS



“OSCS is not a natural product arising from animal sources. Therefore, it must be concluded that this was not a case of accidental contamination, but that **OSCS was intentionally added to the raw heparin product as an act of purposeful adulteration.**”

“The high charge density of OSCS resulted in strong anti-factor IIa activity, allowing the **contaminated sample lots to pass through the anticoagulation potency screens** that were used to determine heparin efficacy and purity.”

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3015169/>

OSCS vs Heparin potency



Table 2 Effect of OSCS on activity of unfractionated heparin

Assay type	IU/mg (95% confidence limits)	
	Heparin	Heparin + 15% OSCS
EP Sheep Plasma	165.9 (160.4–171.4)	200.1 (193.7–206.5)
Anti-Xa	172.8 (169.1–176.5)	177.5 (173.7–181.3)
Anti-IIa	168.4 (154.4–182.4)	179.0 (162.9–186.1)

Rebecca Lever, Barbara Mulloy, Clive P. Page

Heparin – A Century of Progress, ISBN 978-3-642-23055-4

<http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-642-23056-1>

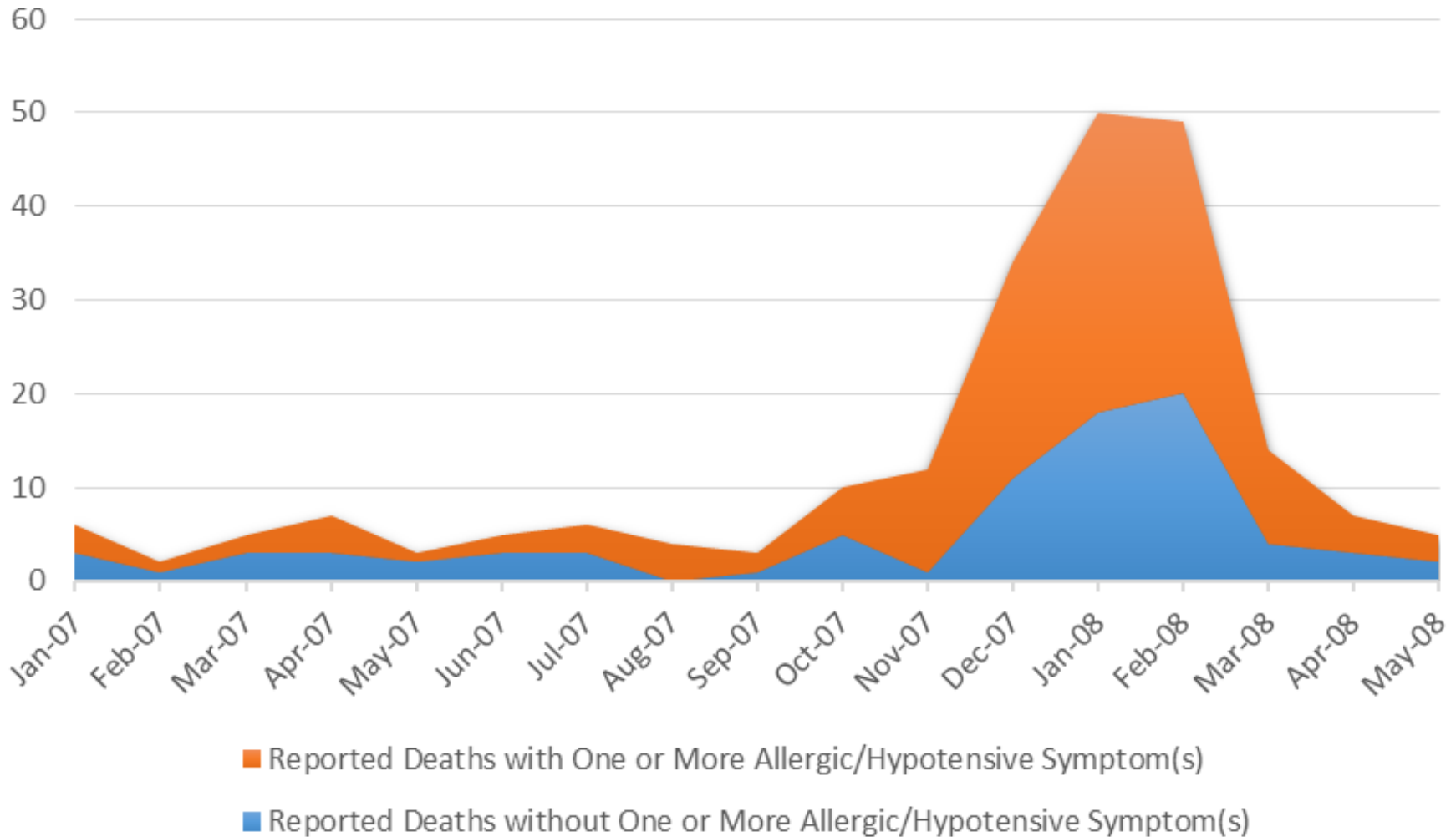
What happened?

A Perfect Storm

- Opaque supply chain
 - Many didn't know who crude manufacturers were (bought material from brokers/consolidators)
 - Comingled materials hinder traceability
- Crude material with natural impurities
- Weak analytical controls
 - Only test for potency
 - Methods wouldn't detect OSCS
- Supply disruption causing spike in price
 - Increased incentive for OSCS contamination

Adverse Event Trends

Reported Deaths

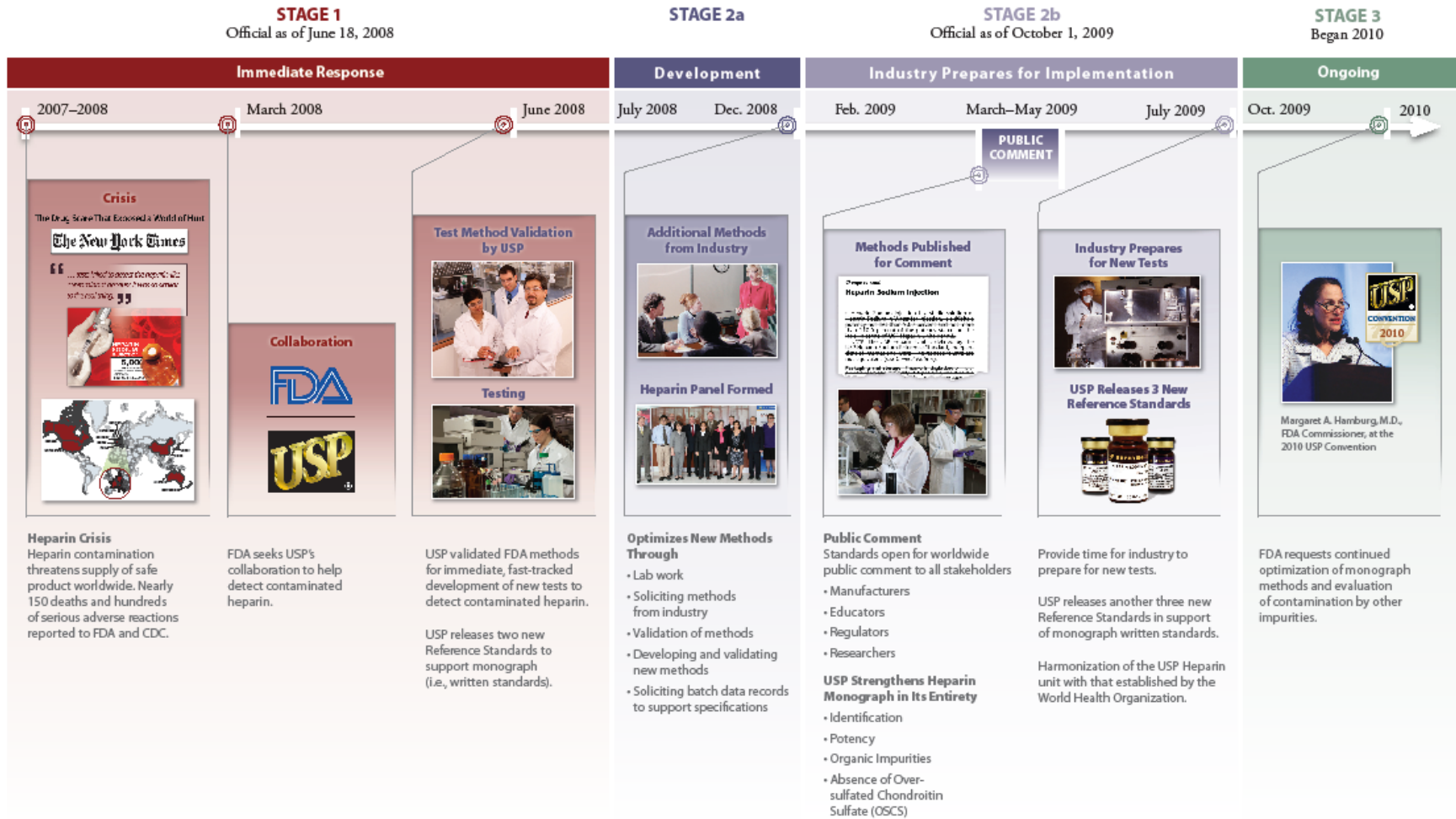




FDA and USP response

Advancing Health Through Public Standards

USP & FDA's Response to Heparin Crisis: A Timeline of Events



Import Alert 55-03

Implemented in February 2012

- https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cms_ia/import_alert_821.html
- Firms linked to historical OSCS contamination
- Includes firms with violative inspections (WL, etc.)
- Serves as “one stop shop” for heparin industry to be aware of firms FDA considers unacceptable

Import Alert 55-03

Pass through issue

- Material from these firms may not come across the border (internal commerce in China)
- All sponsors and API sites directly notified that use of firms on the list could result in their products being considered adulterated
- API sites committed to removing listed sites, all DMF and applications were updated accordingly

FDA Heparin Guidance



Final guidance published June 2013

Heparin for Drug and Medical Device Use: Monitoring Crude Heparin for Quality

<https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM291390.pdf>

Recommendations to better control crude heparin that might contain over-sulfated chondroitin sulfate (OSCS) or non-porcine material (ruminant material) contaminants

Questions?